connection shown as **Fig. 2a**) or from each of the 9[N] points to another point S skipped points distant in the clockwise direction, where S represents the number of skipped points (inverter terminals). This latter is shown in **Figs. 2b-e**; in **Fig. 2b** motor winding **1** is represented by a line, and in **Figs. 2c-e** inverter **5** and electrical connectors **3** have been omitted for the sake of clarity. It will be noted that for each S from 0 to [N/2-1]3 there is a corresponding S from 4[N/2-1/2] to 7[N] that produces a mirror image connection.

Please amend the paragraph starting on Page 6, line 11, and ending at Page 6, line 31 as follows:

Fig. 2 shows all permissible connections for a 9 phase system from S=0 to S=[N/2-1]4 as well as the star connection. Noted on the star connection diagram (**Fig. 2a**) are the relative phase angles of the inverter phases driving each terminal. For a given inverter output voltage, measured between an output terminal **2** and the neutral point, **6** each of these possible connections will place a different voltage on the connected windings. For the star connection, the voltage across the connected windings is exactly equal to the inverter output voltage. However, for each of the other connections (**Figs. 2b-e**), the voltage across a winding is given by the vector difference in voltage of the two inverter output terminals **2** to which the winding **1** is connected. When this phase difference is large, then the voltage across the winding will be large, and when this phase difference is small, then the voltage across the winding will be small. It should be noted that the inverter output voltage stays exactly the same in all these cases, just that the voltage difference across a given winding will change with different connection spans. The equation for the voltage across a winding is given by: 2*sin((phasediff)/2)*Vout where phasediff is the phase angle difference of the inverter output terminals driving the winding, and V is the output to neutral voltage of the inverter.

Please amend the paragraph starting on Page 6, line 33, and ending at Page 7, line 9 follows:

Thus, referring to **Fig. 2**, when S=0, the phase angle difference is 40 degrees, and the voltage across a winding is 0.684Vout. When S=1 (**Fig. 2c**), the phase angle difference is 80 degrees, and the voltage across the winding is 1.29Vout. When S=2 (**Fig. 2d**), the phase angle difference is 120 degrees, and